[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* THE SUPERSESSION OF THE ANAKAPALLE MUNICIPALITY.

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I beg to request permission to move for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality for two years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must be aware that he has to take the consent of the President before he moves the motion in the Council."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I gave the requisition yesterday, Sir, and I waited."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It was for yesterday and not for to-day."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" Yesterday the hon. the Minister was prepared to answer this question and wanted to have some time. It was mentioned to you, Mr. President, that if we found the answer of the hon. the Minister unsatisfactory, we would move the adjournment motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Leader of the Opposition came to my room yesterday and said that he would move an adjournment motion. Afterwards he said he would put only a question to the Chief Minister and move for an adjournment after hearing his reply. I said he must himself choose his course of action and that I could not be a party to any bargain. Accordingly, while the questions were going on yesterday, this question for to-day was admitted by me, and the question of moving an adjournment motion yesterday was given up by him. He never came to me to-day and told me that he intended moving this adjournment motion to-day. Under these circumstances, I must refuse my consent."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" Just a word of explanation, Mr. President, with your permission. Of course I admit I did not go to you to-day, but I was under the impression that with your permission I could move the adjournment motion if, at the time of the interpellations, there was an unsatisfactory answer. Just on that understanding . . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That was never the understanding."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" Not about this matter, Sir, but . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

III

THE ECONOMIC INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*That in modification of the resolution of this Council dated the 30th January* 1929 *regarding the Economic Inquiry Committee for the Godavari and Kistna districts, this Council authorizes the Committee to report to the Government by the* 1st *January* 1930 *instead of by the* 1st *October* 1929.'

" The Committee, Sir, was constituted by a resolution of this House of January 1929 and it was asked to submit its report by the 1st October 1929.

8th August 1929] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

The Committee met at once and considered details of the work that must be undertaken and the organization that would be necessary to enable it to get through the work for which it was appointed. It met in February and again in March, and about the middle of March it sent up proposals to the Government for the necessary establishment and asking them for necessary funds to be allotted. It was not till the end of March 1929 that the orders of the Government were received as regards the establishment and funds placed at the disposal of the Committee. After receipt of the Government sanction, the Committee met again and decided to advertise for the requisite establishment. The Committee advertised for the establishment and the men appointed joined their posts somewhere about the second or third week of April. The Committee itself, despite the very adverse weather conditions, decided on starting the work immediately even in April, as I said, even in spite of the weather conditions in those districts which the Council must be very well aware of. They started touring the districts referred to above, and tried to have the preliminary work done as quickly as possible. Apart from this, the Government itself had, through the settlement parties, carried out some work in respect of the detailed enquiry into the conditions of these districts. The Government selected three villages in the East Godavari district, nine in West Godavari and thirteen in Kistna. The Committee, however, considered that the number of villages taken up by Government for detailed economic investigation was totally inadequate. Taking the case of East Godavari, for instance, I think the House will admit that it would be impossible to come to any conclusions regarding the economic condition of that district from an enquiry conducted only in three villages. Similar remarks will apply to the other districts also; for instance, in the case of West Godavari, the enquiry conducted by the settlement parties was only in nine villages. The Committee decided that for basing any conclusions, it would be necessary to make a more adequate survey in at least twenty villages in each of the districts, and that, in addition to the villages in East Godavari taken up by the settlement parties, the Committee should take up seventeen more villages, eleven more in West Godavari and seven more villages in Kistna, to make up the total of twenty villages in each of the districts as decided upon by the Committee. In addition to the detailed economic enquiry into the selected villages, the Committee also decided that there should be a separate enquiry, into the agricultural indebtedness. The settlement parties themselves made a sort of enquiry in thirty-one villages in East Godavari, thirty-nine villages in West Godavari and only eight villages in the Kistna district. The Committee again considered that it would be necessary to make an enquiry into agricultural indebtedness into a few more villages in each district besides the villages already taken up by the settlement parties. Of course, I might explain that the Committee is conducting an independent enquiry, not only into the new villages that have been decided to be taken up, but also in the villages that have already been taken up by the settlement parties. As regards the enquiry into agricultural indebtedness, I said that the settlement parties have taken up only eight villages in Kistna; and unfortunately all these eight villages happen to be in one taluk, *viz.*, the Bandar taluk. So also, in the case of the villages taken up in other districts, the distribution is very uneven. The Committee therefore considered that in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, it would be necessary to see that the distribution of the villages to be taken up was fairly even, with reference to the various 'zones' in these districts.

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [8th August 1929

The House will probably be aware that irrigation and rainfall conditions differ from place to place in these districts. Taking the Kistna district, for instance, the conditions in one taluk are quite different from those in another, in the matter of rainfall and irrigation conditions, etc. In the opinion of the Committee, it was therefore necessary that the distribution of the villages to be taken up either for the detailed economic enquiry or for the enquiry into the agricultural indebtedness should be fairly even. For these reasons it will be apparent that the amount of work the Committee have decided should be done, will be very much more than what was contemplated at the beginning of the operations, when the Committee was not in a position to know exactly how much work would have to be done to enable it to come to satisfactory conclusions and to make a report to the Government. The Committee have so far completed its preliminary enquiry into the conditions of the villages taken up for detailed economic enquiry and it has also completed the final enquiry in villages taken up in the Kistna district. There remains yet the enquiry to be conducted into the economic conditions of the villages of the East and West Godavari districts. The Committee also propose to examine a few of the prominent individuals in each of the districts
12 noon. besides the officials, for instance, officials of the Public Health Department, and the Agricultural Department, and a few others. All this work yet remains to be done and, considering the time at the disposal of the Committee according to the resolution of this House, the Committee is found rather reluctantly to come before the House to ask for some more time. As I have already explained, the Committee has done all that is humanly possible to get through the work as early as possible and as rapidly as possible. In spite of all that, it is not possible to finish the work considering the short time at the disposal of the Committee and considering the volume of work with which we are faced. Therefore we propose to ask for an extension of time. For these reasons, I propose that this resolution be agreed to by the House."

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—" I second the resolution, Sir."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

IV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMPOSITION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

' *That this Council recommends to the Government that the Finance Committee annually appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Council passed at its meeting on 1st April 1921 shall consist in addition to the three nominated members of whom one shall be the Finance Member of Government, of eight members to be elected by the Council according to the method of the single transferable vote.*'

" Sir, in this connexion I may refer to the proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council on 1st April 1921 at which the hon. Sir Charles Todhunter, the then Finance Member of Government, moved for the appointment of the Finance Committee. He then proposed that the number should be 9, six of whom to be elected and three to be nominated. There was also a motion brought forward at that time by my hon. Friend, Mr. P. Siva Rao,